



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

IV *An Account of the Mischiefs ensuing the swallowing of the Stones of Bullace and Sloes. By the Reverend William Derham, Prebend of Windsor, and F. R. S.*

AMong the Accounts which the Royal Society hath had of the Mischiefs ensuing the swallowing of divers sorts of Stones, I do not remember any Case wherein the lesser Stones of Fruits (such as *Sloes* particularly and *Bullace*) have produced any dangerous Symptoms, especially in the Stomach alone. The larger Stones, I know, of *Prunes*, and other great *Plumbs*, have produced very fatal Effects ; but the lesser Stones of *Sloes*, *Cherries*, &c. many swallow rather out of choice, than with any apprehensions of Danger, thinking them useful in preventing a Surfeit from the Fruit. But the following Case will shew the Danger even of these lesser Stones. And I have acquainted the Society with it, on purpose to prevent Dangers, if it should be thought fit to publish it in the *Transactions*, for a warning to others.

The Case is this. About two Years ago the Man-servant of a Neighbouring Clergyman complained to me of excessive Pains in and about his Stomach ; that he lay under a great Dejection of Appetite ; and whenever he eat, that he could not retain it, but in a little time vomited it up. By which means he was, in a short time, reduced to a very low and languishing Condition, in-somuch as they began to despair of his Life.

Upon this he applied himself to some Practitioners in Physick : One of which ply'd him with strong Vomits
eight

eight Days together, with very little Signs of Success. But some time after, having Occasion to ride somewhat more than ordinary, he found himself very sore in his Stomach, and Sick ; which ending in violent Vomiting and Straining, brought up the first Stones he ever perceived to come from him, which were about Twenty in number.

After this he had frequent returns of the Vomiting up of *Bullace* and *Sloe-Stones*, especially upon strong Exercises ; particularly moving and stooping much in Weeding in the Garden ; in Riding also, although it was only to water his Master's Horse. Upon these Occasions he would be seized with acute Pains in his Stomach, and soon after Vomit up more of those Stones.

He hath counted above One hundred and twenty *Bullace* and *Sloe-Stones* that have been discharged ; and many others he could not number, by reason they came up when he was in Riding or in his Business. He is not yet free of them, but is in Pain oftentimes, and Vomits them up, especially in Riding ; but after he hath discharged them, he is much easier for a while. He commonly brings up a slimy Matter with them, mixed with Blood or something very like Blood.

The Cause of all this Disaster the Man assures himself was this, namely, being in his Youth a great lover of Fruit, he used greedily to devour all sorts he could come at, and *Bullace* and *Sloes* being the easiest to be gotten, he used to ingurgitate great quantities of them, without evacuating many of the Stones by Stool, as he well remembers, and as he observed others did. These Stones he thinks have lain in his Stomach (some of them at least) above ten Years ; but he felt no Pains till about four Years ago. And those at first were not so violent, nor attended with such severe Fits of vomiting, and

loss of Appetite, as they by degrees came to be afterwards.

Thus having related the Case as the Man told it me, I shall leave the *Ætiology* of it to the learned Physicians, it being sufficient for me to relate the matters of Fact, and thereby testify the Duty and Respects owing to the Society by

Their most obedient

Humble Servant,

W. Derham.

V. *Observations and Experiments relating to the Motion of the Sap in Vegetables.* By Mr. Richard Bradley, R. S. S.

OF Plants in general we may first observe, that they are either *Terrestrial*, *Amphibious*, or *Aquatick*; and so nearly do Vegetables agree with Animals in most points, except Local Motion and its Consequences, that from the Knowledge of the one we are reasonably led to the Discovery of the other.

Those Plants which I call *Terrestrial* are such as *Trees*, *Shrubs* and *Herbs*, which grow only on the Land. These like Land Animals have diversities of Food, a Method of Generating, and certain Periods of Life.

Of the *Amphibious* race, which live as well on Land as in the Waters, are the *Willows*, *Rushes*, *Minths*, &c. these are not unlike in many respects to the *Otter*, *Tortoise*, *Frog*, &c.

The *Aquaticks*, whether of *Lakes*, *Rivers*, or the *Sea*, are very numerous; these may be compared with the Fish-kind, and like them will not live out of their proper